

## BOERS IN STRONG FORCE

The British Advance Sternly Contested at Thaba N' Chu.

England Hopes That Burgheers Retreating From Weperen May Yet Be Cut Off—Mafeking's Garrison in Desperate Strife, But Cheerful—Besiegers Increasing in Number—Heavy Bombardment on April 11, But Little Damage Done—All Efforts to Smuggle in Supplies Prove Futile—Butchery of Native Women Who Try to Escape From the Town.

LONDON, May 2.—The operations which have been proceeding since Friday in the neighborhood of Thaba N' Chu seem likely to develop in importance, but too little is known concerning them to enable a very clear statement regarding the situation. Whether the Boer force is pouring itself into the British centre. The damage effected hitherto, however, seems to have been comparatively small, and the British guns are reported to have already driven them out of some of their positions. A day or two will probably elapse before anything very definite is learned about this engagement and the operations at Mafeking and Schan's Kraal.

General Roberts' troops are about six miles east of Karoo Siding. The movement of the troops to that place is apparently construed here as part of the deployment of the army preparatory to a general advance or the beginning of operations aiming at the turning of General Botha's present position. Opinion in some quarters clings to the hope that the British will even yet be able to cut off the Boers who are retreating from Weperen and De Wets Dorp.

Reports from several correspondents at Mafeking show that the indomitable little garrison was still holding out on April 20, hoping for relief, which local rumor was again promising, but prepared in the words of one correspondent, to stick to it yet for two months or more. It is plain enough, however, that the position is as disagreeable as possible. The weather is wet and cold. Many horses are dying from the horse sickness.

The garrison is eating the ambulance oxen and is reserving the mules until the last. The daily ration on April 13 was six ounces of gristly oat bread, resembling substantial paper mache; a pound of "bully" beef, and a quart of "skilly." With reference to the latter a correspondent writes that a month ago the people would not have eaten the stuff, but now they are glad to get it, as it helps to keep them alive.

The besiegers have increased in number. They are apparently massing from all around. On April 20 they were estimated at 4,000. Runners despatched from the town hardly ever succeed in getting south, and they only get north by creeping past the Boer pickets.

The heaviest bombardment, with the exception of that of March 27, was delivered on April 11, the guns being well placed to ensure a cross fire. Except for the destruction of houses and the partial effect on the bombardment, however, only three horses were killed. The British guns did not reply to the fire, but remained concealed, from which it is inferred that the ammunition is running short.

The "Times" correspondent at Mafeking, in a despatch dated April 19, says that thirteen native women were attempting to leave the town by moonlight, but were captured by Boers. Colonel Powell communicated with Commandant Snyman on the subject, but the only reply he received was that nothing could be done, as all the party, with the exception of two who were wounded, were killed.

The "Times" correspondent at Bloemfontein, referring to the fighting at Thaba N' Chu, says that the whole front from the railway eastward is to be swept by mounted troops preparatory to a definite forward move, for which the force may now be termed organized.

The same correspondent says that a German engineer in charge of the water works was captured and taken to Kroonstad. He was subsequently released. He says when he was at Kroonstad he saw only a few Boers there, but many mechanics and natives were heavily entrenched in the position. The Boers had resolved to bombard the town, but were not to be attacked. The engineer says the Boers are confident that they can prolong the struggle until the British are absolutely weary of the contest.

## DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Forty-three Convalescent British Officers Return to Duty.

LONDON, May 1.—The War Office publishes the names of thirty-three soldiers who have died from enteric fever and of seven who have died from the effects of wounds in the various hospitals since April 24. It also publishes the names of three additional men killed and twenty-four wounded in various engagements. Forty-three officers have returned to duty cured.

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## OPPOSED BY BOTH.

Roberts Sends Word of Operations Near Thaba N' Chu.

LONDON, May 1.—The War Office has received the following despatch from General Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, May 1.—Jan Hamilton marched yesterday northward from Thaba N' Chu with the mounted infantry and Smith-Burgheers' Garrison. At Houtbosch he found himself opposed by a strong force under Botha personally.

"Re-enforcements reached this force during the day and I directed Froese to strengthen him during the night from Thaba N' Chu. This he was able to do owing to the numbers of the Boers having considerably decreased in the neighborhood of Thaba N' Chu.

"In addition to these troops Hamilton's force had been re-enforced during the day by Broadwood's cavalry, T. Battery and Bruce-Hamilton's infantry brigade. Hamilton mentioned that his casualties yesterday were about thirty.

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## WORK OF BRITISH CAVALRY.

A Detailed Summary of the Operations Since April 22.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 30.—(11:05 a. m.)—Following is a summary of the work done by the British cavalry division since April 22:

The Fourth Cavalry Brigade received orders on that day to demonstrate toward Paarde Kraal and Leeuw Kop with the object of drawing the Boers westward to enable the infantry to seize Leeuw Kop. The Boers having been drawn west, the Eleventh Infantry Division, under General Pole-Carew, advanced, but their guns having taken the wrong road the assault could not be made before 4:45. The cavalry division was recalled to assist in the assault and at 5:15 the infantry had taken Paarde Kraal.

On Monday, April 23, General French assumed command of the field force, consisting of the division under General Pole-Carew and the cavalry division under General Dickson. Orders were issued to re-engage the Boers at De Wets Dorp. The British marched to Tweedpoort, where the outposts exchanged shots with the enemy, using pom-poms. On Tuesday the British marched to Bushmansfontein, a strong position protecting the Modder River, where about a thousand Boers held the place with one Krupp gun and some pom-poms.

General French ordered the Third Cavalry Brigade, under General Gordon, to seize the forward ridge, which proved the key of the position. The Boers realizing this, they opened fire from the ridge, and time re-enforcements were hurrying up from both sides. The whole cavalry division was engaged until 10:45, when the Boers began to retreat. The British loss was forty-five killed and wounded. Boer prisoners state that the burghers suffered heavily.

On Tuesday, April 24, the following morning, Weperen were evacuated by the Boers. This movement seems to have cleared the country south of Bloemfontein. General Hamilton seized Thaba N' Chu on April 27. On his march eastward he met with slight opposition at the waterworks, which he captured. At Israel's court he found a very strong force of Boers posted and he attacked them with great success. The colonial troops were engaged. There were about twenty casualties. The Boers having been driven off their position and the burghers were soon driven out.

## BRITISH TO BE BANISHED.

Other Foreigners in the Transvaal Must Shoulder Rifles.

CAPE TOWN, May 1.—State Secretary Reitz told a recent visitor to the Transvaal that every English man, woman, and child would be cleared out of that country. He also said that every American, German, and other foreigner would have to go unless prepared to shoulder a Mauser rifle and fight with the Boers.

## FEARED THE SULTAN'S WRATH.

Ismael Kamil Bey Flees From Constantinople on a Steamer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—Ismael Kamil Bey was the only Turkish official who dined at the English Embassy during Lord Rosebery's visit, contrary to the Sultan's orders, was ordered in disgrace to proceed to Tripoli and act as governor. Fearing for his life, Ismael made his escape to a Greek steamer from Constantinople before orders had been received to stop the vessel. The Sultan is furious.

## MICHAEL MUNKACSY DEAD.

Famous for His Pictures of Hungarians.

BERLIN, May 1.—Michael Munkacsy, the well-known Hungarian painter, died today in a lunatic asylum near Bonn.

Michael Munkacsy, the famous painter, whose real name was Michael Lieb, was born at Munkacsy, Hungary, October 19, 1848. He spent early life in study at Vienna, Munich, and other Hungarian cities, before he came to Paris. During the years he pursued an intricate course of study in the French capital, where several of his famous works were produced. These depict Hungarian life, French customs, and life in Paris. His historical pictures have become famous, such as "Christ Before Pilate," and "Moses' Last Moments." He also painted "Condemned to Death," and other noted works. In 1887, he became insane and was placed in an asylum near Bonn.

## CZAR GRANTS A CONCESSION.

An English Syndicate to Work Siberian Gold Mines.

LONDON, May 2.—The "Daily Express" professes to have received authentic information from St. Petersburg that the czar has granted to a British syndicate a concession to work the gold deposits on the Lena in Siberia. Overtures by French and German applicants for the concession have been repeatedly refused, and the present concession, it is declared, is intended as practical proof of his desire to stand well with Great Britain.

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## DEWEY DAY IN CHICAGO

The Admiral Cheered by Thousands Along the Line of March.

The Parade Passes Through Miles of Waving Handkerchiefs and Flattering Flags—Veterans of Manila Bay in the Procession—No Disturbance by the Labor Element.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Five miles of cheers, of waving handkerchiefs, of fluttering flags, was the greeting given Admiral Dewey as he moved along the line of march in today's parade. The cheers, at first, few and scattered, grew greater in volume and spirit as the route was passed. Even more feeling was shown by fluttering handkerchiefs than by voice—these were waving in the breeze everywhere from Twenty-second Street to the reviewing stand.

Admiral Dewey today broke the record for promptness, or perhaps the fault for this should be placed upon the committee, in whose hands he is. The parade was advertised to start at 11 o'clock, but the Admiral did not reach Twenty-first street and Michigan Avenue until 11:25, and the signal for marching was not given until 11:35. On either side of the Admiral marched twelve veterans of the battle of Manila, four of whom had served on board the Olympia. Just ahead of and just behind the carriage were sixteen members of the Naval Veterans' Association.

At the head of the parade marched a squad of police, under direction of Chief Kipley. Gen. James F. Wade and his staff, and detachment of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Behind the Admiral's carriage rode Detectives C'Connell and Early, and after them members of the various committees, the city's guests, and members of the council.

With the Admiral rode Mayor Harrison and Charles Plamondon. Almost continually from the start until he left his carriage for the reviewing stand his head was bowed in bowing to the cheering throngs. The crowds made the police strict in the observance of their orders, and police officers kept the distance and recognized there were 2,400 policemen on duty to care for the crowd, each in his new uniform, and with a star polished until it mirrored everything over his head.

The labor element may have kept its promise to remain away from the lines of march, but none of the disagreeable things which it was feared might happen did happen. After the parade the Admiral was driven to the Auditorium, where during the afternoon he received many callers.

Tonight while Mrs. Dewey was being entertained at dinner by Mrs. Arthur C. Caton, the Admiral was enjoying the hospitality of the University Club, and the crowd was on the lake front watching the fireworks. At 11 o'clock Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were driven to the First Regiment Armory, where a hall, under the auspices of the Naval Veterans' Association, was in progress.

Tomorrow the Admiral will see the \$23,000,000 drainage canal from the railroad along the shore of the lake, and will take a boat on the canal for the remainder. Receptions, luncheons, and other entertainments will consume the rest of the day. Mrs. Dewey will be the guest of honor at two functions.

## STUDENTS OBSERVE DEWEY DAY

The Anniversary Transformed Into a Nasty Carnival at Evanston.

CHICAGO, May 1.—To celebrate the anniversary of Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay 160 Northwestern University students went on the warpath in Evanston promptly as the clock struck 12 last night. For hours things were kept at a boiling point in the north shore town. Numerous riot calls were turned in, and the police finally routed the students without resorting to the use of revolvers.

Soon after curfew had tolled its warning, fifty students went to the old academy building, the site of the academy, which they carried to the woman's hall and mounted it in one of the big trees in front of the building. Then a few horse riders were sent to the academy building, and the students looked to the place from all directions. When 12 o'clock struck the fun began in earnest and lasted until the police and citizens drove off the students.

## REPUBLICANS AT LINCOLN.

Delegates Gathering for the Nebraska State Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 1.—The hosts are gathering for the Republican State Convention to be held tomorrow. The convention will inaugurate the new National Convention, as well as a full State ticket. It looks today as if Charles Dietrich, a Hastings banker, would be the nominee for Governor.

The convention is expected to launch the Vice Presidential candidacy of Gen. Charles Manderson also, and Senator John M. Thurston, who is here, says Manderson is looked upon as the favorite. Mr. McKinley's friends, Senator Thurston desires to go to the National Convention as a delegate-at-large, but has a fight on his hands, because he is a Republican, and an attorney for the Standard Oil Company before the State Supreme Court.

The convention will have another fight on the question supporting the Administration on the Pullman tariff. The leaders say the endorsement will be given the President's course.

## TO MAKE A FIGHT ON QUAY.

Colonel McClure's Philadelphia Paper Sold for \$1,200,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The "Times," which Col. Alex. K. McClure has been associated since its establishment in 1875, has been sold. So far as can be ascertained, Charles F. Kindred, special agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, is the buyer. McClure has had some trouble lately with State Insurance Commissioner Durham and other local Quay leaders, and it is presumed the intention is to discipline him. In an editorial tomorrow the "Times" will say that it will support the Republican party and the present financial system, and make no mention of the McClure Administration. As to State politics, it says that power has been too long in the hands of one man and it will fight to end this personal domination. The price paid for the property approximates \$1,200,000.

## Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, Bremen; Aller, Gibraltor; Friedland, Antwerp; Friedrich Der Grosse, Bremen. Arrived out—Werra, from New York, at Genoa; Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from New York.

Sorokof & Washington Steamboat Co. Delights trip daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 7.

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## BAILEY FIGHTING EXPANSION.

Makes a Hasty Trip to Confer With Texas Democrats.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 1.—Joseph W. Bailey, who was supposed to be in Washington looking after the interests of his constituents in Congress, arrived here unexpectedly this morning. Even his closest personal and political friends knew nothing of his proposed visit.

Mr. Bailey explained his absence. He said that upon reaching Washington a few days ago, he received a telegram from a Texas friend, informing him that a movement had been set on foot in the State to select delegates to the coming State Convention antagonistic to his views on the question of territorial expansion.

Mr. Bailey says that immediately upon receiving the telegram he left Washington for Austin and that he will remain in Texas until he has succeeded in upsetting the plans of the Democratic leaders who are alleged to be seeking to secure the election of a platform plank contrary to his personal views. Mr. Bailey spent the day in close conversation with Governor Sayers, Attorney General Smith, and other leaders.

His action in leaving Washington for the purpose of dictating to the Democratic party of Texas after he had already won the case for United States Senators in the State Democratic platform of two years ago declaring in favor of the policy of territorial expansion.

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## AN EPIDEMIC OF STRIKES

Labor Disturbances in All Parts of the Country.

Very Little Prospect of Settling the New York Central Dispute—Allies Bodies Decide to Go Out—Violence in Cleveland—Unsettled Conditions in Many Other Cities.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—No one in Buffalo expects a settlement of the Central strike to result from the conference with Superintendent Waitt at Ironquills tomorrow. The strikers feel so encouraged by the willingness of the officials in Boston that they will not consider a compromise. The leaders believe the Central is trying to gain time and means to contest the issues.

This afternoon, without consulting the officials of their order, the car repairers at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Nickel Plate shops quit work. The news reached the men in the Erie and Lehigh shops, and they sent a request to headquarters to be ordered out. They were told to stay at work until after the conference.

The Lackawanna shops employ 550 men. Some New York Central cars were sent to the shops this afternoon and the repairers marched out. The same cause led to the strike of the 150 men at the Nickel Plate shops. The Erie and Lehigh officials have failed to answer the demands of their car repairers for the same scale of wages that the Central men ask, so the men are eager to participate in the strike, and undoubtedly will quit the moment Waitt's conference fails.

The R. and P., which granted the demands of its men in the only road with peace in its shops.

The strike was the subject of a meeting of the Brotherhood of Trainmen this afternoon. At the closing of the session it was announced that the Brotherhood would order a strike in the event of the roads filling the places of the strikers. If the Central does not yield it must make an effort to do the work with non-union men and the Brotherhood will have to act or recede from its position. Its strength is said to be considerable, as it takes in steamboilers, switchmen, conductors, and the absence of all these employees would make the handling of the freight traffic doubtful.

Little freight was handled here today except that shipped through without transfer. The freight sheds are clogged with the accumulating cars. Delivery of local merchandise was embarrassed today by the operation of the Teamsters' Union, that freight unloaded by non-union men would not be handled by them. The strikers will be represented at tomorrow's conference by the full executive board, Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, and President John T. Butler, of the United Trades and Labor Council.

Central strikers' committee, angered by the failure of Superintendent Waitt or any representative to appear here today, was on the point of calling for a full executive board, Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, and President John T. Butler, of the United Trades and Labor Council.

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